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OMNIUM GATHERUM,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

RECORDING

AUTHENTICK ACCOUNTS

OF THE MOST

REMARKABLE PRODUCTIONS, EVENTS,

AND OCCURRENCES,

IN

PROVIDENCE, NATURE, AND ART.

BOSTON:

PRINTED BY T. KENNARD,

73, STATE-STREET.

1810.

OMNIUM GATHERUM.

Vol. I.] NOVEMBER, 1809. [No. 1.

PURSUANT to promise, the publick are presented with the first number of the OMNIUM GATHERUM...a magazine, which it will be the aim of the editors to render an entertaining miscellany to all classes of readers.

Brought before the tribunal of a candid and impartial community, the publisher flatters himself that no individual, from the mere *title* of the work, will be led to imagine that the plan is either ridiculous in itself, or that materials will be wanting to answer the expectation of its numerous patrons.

Our success in the undertaking depends upon our patronage; to ensure this patronage, we pledge ourselves, that no exertions shall be wanting, on our part, to *serve up*, in our *Salmagundi*, some dish, seasoned to the palate of every reader. The old and the young, the serious and the lively, the dull or the speculative reader, will here find an ample field, both for amusement and improvement.

So many *promises* are *made* at the commencement of a publication, and so *few performed*, that we deem it

a duty we owe the community, to endeavour to "*perform*, rather than to *promise*;" and therefore venture to offer this first number as a specimen of the future ones.

On this occasion, the publisher tenders his acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have proffered their assistance to render the work worthy the attention of the publick; as well as those who have honoured his subscription papers with their names.

The PLATES, which are to embellish the publication, will be on subjects calculated to give satisfaction, and will accompany the 1st, 4th, 8th, and 11th numbers of each volume. As it would be inconvenient to give a general index of the *whole work*, a handsome FRONTISPIECE will be substituted, with the title pages of the volumes.

To many of his friends, who expressed a wish to see the first number of this work, the publisher has taken the liberty of sending them one gratis, hoping, (if it should gratify them so much) to have the honour of placing their names on his list.

☞ Communications, on any topick, in prose or verse, will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE BOSTON EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE.

[*Embellished with a copperplate north-east View.*]

AMONGST the variety of matter, uſually found in periodical works, to entertain the readers of them, it is ſingular that this building ſhould have been neglected. We can only aſcribe ſuch neglect to a ſuppoſed difficulty in accompliſhing the taſk of deſcribing it. But we, *who gather all things*, will however make the attempt. If we ſucceed in amuſing a leiſure hour, we ſhall be ſatisfied; if we fail, we rely on the candour of our readers for an excuſe.

This grand pile was begun in April, 1806, and finiſhed, or nearly ſo, in April, 1809, and coſt, including the furniture of the Hotel, about 500,000 dollars. Conſidering the magnitude of the building, the ſpace of time was extremely ſhort for its erection, and affords a ſtriking example of the power of induſtry and perſeverance.*

It is ſeven ſtories high, excluſive of ſpacious cellars under the whole; contains two hundred apartments, and covers nearly an acre of ground. Its figure is irregular, and on the ſite of it was formerly a large brewery, belonging to a Mr. SALTER, from whom the court on its ſouthern ſide took its name.

This elegant as well as uſeful eſtabliſhment is ſituated contiguous to State-ſtreet, (but a little retired from it) on what was uſually called Half-court-ſquare. The original intention of the founder in placing it ſo far back, was to form a ſpacious avenue, of 50 feet in width, extending from the north front of the building to State-ſtreet, on each ſide of which was to have been erected elegant ſhops or offices, with a ſide walk, ſheltered by a colonade, ſupported by Dorick pillars; if this had taken place, the building would have had an air of grandeur and elegance, which it now wants. This

* The founder was ANDREW DEXTER, Jun. Eſq. a gentleman well known for his indefatigable induſtry and ingenuity. The architect was Mr. ASHER BENJAMIN; the ſuperintending maſon, Mr. JONATHAN WHITNEY; and the ſuperintending carpenter, Mr. SAMUEL B. JARVIS, to whoſe ſkill and unremitted attention Mr. D. was greatly indebted.

front is 94 feet in extent, and is ſtrengthened by a broad marble belt; its baſe is of granite, and the baſement ſtory of white marble; contains 58 windows of glaſs of the largeſt dimenſions, ſurmounted by an elegant cornice, and battlement railing. The entrance is ornamented by a large portico, ſupported by ſix pillars of the Ionick order, with an appropriate entablature. To this portico you aſcend by a flight of ſtone ſteps, and enter at a ſpacious door, which is ornamented with a beautiful fan-light, ſupported by four Ionick pillars, and entablature.

We will here deſcend, and carry the reader to the eaſtern ſide, which is ſituated on Congreſs-ſtreet, and diſplays an elegant front of 103 feet in extent; its baſe of granite, and the baſement ſtory of white marble. This ſide is ſtrengthened, as well as ornamented, by ſix marble pilaſters, whoſe plinths are ruſtick work; the capitals are of the Ionick order, ſurmounted by a frieze and truſſes, ſupporting a beautiful pediment of the ſame order of architecture. In the centre is a ſuperb Venetian window, ornamented with a circular fan, ſupported by Dorick pillars. Excluſive of this, are 48 windows of glaſs of the largeſt dimenſions. You enter this front by an arched door-way, which admits you to the offices in the baſement ſtory, or you may aſcend a flight of marble ſteps to the Exchange Floor.

A queſtion naturally ariſes, why ſhould this front be the moſt elegant, when it is ſituated on a ſtreet only 30 feet in width? this can only be anſwered by ſaying, that the ideas of the founder were grand and extenſive; he knew a plan was in agitation to cut a handſome ſtreet from Congreſs to Kilby-ſtreet, and from thence to Broad-ſtreet, which when carried into effect would diſplay this elegant front to the greateſt advantage, and exemplify the correctneſs of his motives.

The ſouthern ſide of this building is ſituated on Salter's court, and is only remarkable for a colonade, ſupported by nine pillars of the Dorick order. To this place all carriages, bringing ladies to the balls, or aſſemblies, ought to draw up, as it is perfectly ſecured from the weather, and leads to the grand ſpiral ſtair caſe, which aſcends to the ball and banqueting rooms. We would here obſerve, that if the preſent or future proprietors cannot purchaſe the eſtates on the oppoſite ſide of Salter's court, it would be well to put up Venetian blinds, or lattice work, between the pillars of the colonade, to ſecure the ladies from impertinent obſervations.

The laſt and weſterly ſide of this building, adjoins a block of ſtores, built by Mr. DEXTER prior to the Coffee Houſe, but which now communicates with the ſame, and in which are the apartments of the Maſter of the Hotel, and chambers for his ſervants.

The whole is ſurmounted by an elegant and ſpacious Dome, 100 feet 10 inches in circumference, covered with plates of tin, after the method practiſed in Montreal, from whence the tinners were procured for that ſpecial purpoſe. This Dome throws light into the interior of the building, by means of a ſkylight in its centre, and ſixteen large convex windows, each containing 24 panes of glaſs of the largeſt dimenſions; the baſe of the ſkylight is 45 feet in circumference, and protected by a handſome railing, within which is a ſeat and box, containing a perſpective glaſs, uſed daily to aſcertain the ſhipping entering the harbour. To this place you aſcend by a temporary ſtair caſe, and from it you have the moſt extenſive, noble and variegated proſpect imaginable. Here a NEWTON or a HERSCHEL would delight to ſtand and view the ſtarry world around; from hence the wary merchant ſees with joyful eye his well ſtored ſhip return in ſafety home. The amateur of the pencil may here find an ample field for his ſkill, and ladies themſelves may enjoy a promenade round the baſe of the dome equally as ſalubrious as the mall, and in perfect ſafety; may view the harbour and its various iſlands, the adjacent villages and country ſeats, the various publick edifices in the towns of Boſton, Charleſtown and Roxbury, and on turning their eyes to the weſtward, ſee with ſurpriſe, that the top of this enormous building is only on a level with the ground floor of the State Houſe. Such is the difference in the ſites of the two buildings.

Having thus travelled over the ſuperfices of the building, we will conduct our reader, (if he is not tired) to the interior, by the marble ſteps on the eaſtern ſide, which admits him at once to a hollow ſquare, called 'Change Floor, which is an oblong of 61 feet 6 inches, by 39 feet 6 inches; on each ſide of which are five galleries, ornamented by elegant pillars and ſide-railing. The firſt gallery is ſupported by 20 pillars of the Dorick order; the ſecond and third by the ſame number of the Ionick, and the fourth by a ſimilar number of the Corinthian order; all having appropriate entablatures and cornices. The fifth gallery is guarded by Corinthian plinths, and a balluſtrade, which completes the orders of architecture. From this laſt ſprings the Dome, the centre of which

is 95 feet from 'Change Floor. The ſtriking elegance of this area is well deſcribed in the words of a writer in the Port Folio :

> " Lo the proud dome, beneath whose ample bend
> The column'd lines in claſsick taste aſcend !
> Here buſy Commerce holds her active reign,
> Or ſocial feeling calls the lounging train." *Vol.* i. *p.* 452.

There are three ſtair caſes---one on the weſtern, one on the northern, and the principal, or grand ſpiral ſtair caſe, on the ſouthern ſide, which is lighted by an elegant ſkylight. Each of theſe ſtair caſes communicate with 'Change Floor, and greatly facilitate buſineſs.

The Coffee Room is ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of 'Change Floor. It is 50 feet 6 inches in length, 26 feet 7 inches wide, and 12 feet high ; the walls are of a lilach colour, and is lighted on one ſide by five windows, and on the other by as many glaſs doors leading to 'Change Floor. At one end of this room is the Bar ; on the ſide are 14 handſome boxes, each containing a mahogany table, ſeats, and a bell rope ; each box, as well as the bar, is faced with mahogany, and decorated with ſcarlet curtains, which ſcreen viſitors from obſervation. Very few European Coffee Rooms are equal to this. Every accommodation and attention is paid to travellers by Mr. HAMILTON, the Maſter of the houſe.

At the eaſt end of the Coffee Room are four rooms ; two of them occupied by Mr. JOHN MARSTON, broker ; the other two are kept for the uſe of private parties, clubs, &c. who frequent the houſe. At the weſt end is the Bar, where conſtant attendance is paid to the wants and wiſhes of all. Oppoſite the Bar, and on the weſtern ſide of 'Change Floor, is the Servant's Hall, over the doors of which are hung about fifty bells, which communicate with the various apartments.

On the northern ſide of 'Change Floor is a Reading Room, where all the papers, both foreign and domeſtick, are daily received. This room is furniſhed with deſks, tables, and chairs, where mercantile and other buſineſs may be tranſacted, as pens, ink, and paper are always in the room.

Adjoining the Reading Room is the Poſt Office ; and no place could be better calculated for ſuch an eſtabliſhment. Merchants and others, waiting for the opening of the mails, are free from the inconvenience of waiting in the ſtreet, which was formerly the

caſe. The intermediate time may be paſſed on 'Change Floor, in the Reading or Coffee Rooms, in mutual converſation, or partake of refreſhment, as they may feel inclined.

Oppoſite the Poſt Office is the ſhop of Meſſrs. BROOKS, HOOPER, & NICHOLS, merchant taylors, who diſplay an elegant aſſortment of taſte and faſhion.

The next room is occupied by Mr. CHARLES BRADBURY, as an inſurance office, which, with one now vacant, completes the area.

We will now aſcend the ſpiral ſtair caſe to the Dining Room, which is directly over the Coffee Room, and meaſures 71 feet 6 inches in length, 26 feet 7 inches in breadth, and 11 feet high. The walls are painted a beautiful green, and the windows decorated with curtains of ſcarlet moreen, hung in the moſt taſteful manner, by Mr. LEMON, upholſterer.

From this we aſcend to the Ball Room, which is one of the moſt taſteful ſplendid rooms on the continent. The ceiling is divided with architectural nicety into three beautiful domes, which at their junction are ſupported by a grind ceiling, relieved by Corinthian pillars, twelve of which, having correſponding entablatures, ſupport theſe domes, and ornament the room, which is 74 feet 6 inches in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 17 feet high, having nine full length windows, hung in ſuperb ſtyle, with curtains of yellow ſatin, figured, and ornamented with a feſtooned drapery of purple ſilk, ſuſpended from a bow and arrows, highly gilt. The taſſels, fringe, and pins, correſpond with the elegance of the curtains. The walls are painted a delicate buff colour. At each end is a ſuperb mirror, ſix feet in circumference, with four glaſs branches to each; ſix ſmaller mirrors, of four feet in circumference, and a number of girandoles, are fixed againſt the wall. On one ſide of the room is the Orcheſtra, which is ſupported by four pillars, and as many pilaſtres of the Ionick order, with an appropriate entablature and cornice. The muſicians enter it by a door which communicates with the third gallery. The ceiling is lighted by five ſuperb and coſtly chandeliers, which, with the girandoles and branches of the mirrors, reflecting and reflected by mirror windows on each ſide the Orcheſtra, have a grand effect.

"There muſick throws her quick'ning ſpirit round,
And bending arches catch the joyous ſound;
While circling mirrors fill'd with life appear,
And glitt'ring arrows teach the danger near." *Port Folio.*

This room is alſo uſed, on particular occaſions, as a Banqueting Room. In ſuch caſes, an elegant triumphal arcade is placed at the head of the room; under the centre arch the Preſident of the feſtive board uſually ſits, and the gentlemen on either hand under the others. Theſe arches ſupport tranſparencies of WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, and AMES, and at the other end of the hall is alſo a portrait of our beloved WASHINGTON. On ſuch occaſions, the table is in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, loaded with every delicacy that art or nature can produce, and lighted with numerous ſplendid branches and candleſticks. At the eaſt end of this room is an elegant apartment, ſolely for the uſe of the ladies, to adjuſt their dreſs, or reſt, after the fatigue of dancing, being furniſhed with a toilet table, pier glaſs, ſofa, chairs, and girandoles. At either end are alſo Card Rooms, handſomely fitted up.

There are two ſtories over the Ball Room, in each of which is a corridor, with Bed Chambers on each ſide, regularly numbered, and fitted up with great neatneſs, to the amount of ſixty.

Excluſive of what we have before deſcribed, there are many elegant Sitting Rooms and Bed Chambers, occupied by travellers and reſident boarders, who dine in their own apartments, or at a general table laid in a room ſet apart for their uſe.

The Kitchen, which we have not hitherto noticed, is of the ſame length and breadth as the Dining Room, and is furniſhed with an extenſive range of RUMFORD's patent apparatus for cooking. Adjoining it are pantries, and other neceſſary appendages.

Underneath the Exchange Floor is an extenſive room, in which the founder intended to make commodious Baths, for the uſe of the houſe. At preſent the patent mineral waters are manufactured there, by Mr. BENJAMIN HAWKINS, the proprietor.

Under the whole are extenſive cellars, partly uſed by the houſe, and partly occupied by grocers.

Having, as far as lies in our power, deſcribed the building, we will, for the information of thoſe who may come there, inform them where the reſidents are to be found. Gentlemen who board there, or are caſual viſitants, can be found on inquiry at the bar.

The offices on the baſement ſtory are, on the north ſide, Mr. *William Payne*, broker; Mr. *Otis'* Phœnix fire-office. On the eaſt ſide, Mr. *Rufus Davenport*, broker; Mr. *John W. Blanchard*, do.; the *Aqueduct Corporation*; Mr. *Benjamin Leverett*, broker; *Robert Fields*, Eſq. attorney at law; Mr. *Charles Edwards* ſcrivener and copyiſt.---

On 'Change Floor, Mr. *John Marston*, broker ; Mr. *Charles Bradbury*, inſurance office ; Meſſrs. *Brooks, Hooper & Nichols*, merchant taylors ; the *Post Office*.---On the firſt gallery, Meſſrs. *Dana & Richardson*, attornies ; Mr. *R. Huntington*, lottery office ; the *Commissioners of Bankruptcy ;* Meſſrs. *Gilbert & Dean ;* the *Hair Dresser to the Hotel.*

By a late calculation made by Meſſrs. *Gilbert & Dean*, the preſent proprietors, the Hotel, together with the various apartments, offices, &c. would produce an income of 50,000 dollars, excluſive of contingent profits, which cannot be eſtimated at any preciſe ſum.

After the pains which have been taken to adapt this building to the taſte as well as convenience of every one, by combining utility and elegance in its conſtruction, it is matter of ſurpriſe, as well as regret, that it has not met the patronage ſo large an eſtabliſhment requires.

The misfortunes of the founder have alienated his right, and the fee is now in the hands of Meſſrs. *Gilbert & Dean*, who, after the many prizes they have ſold to individuals, ſeem to have drawn a blank for themſelves ; the fickle goddeſs having jilted them, at the moment when they were about to place her ſhrine in this new temple, where her worſhippers might have more room, and her prieſts perform their functions with more grace. Such is the inſtability of human affairs.

It is a well known fact, that this building, the moſt elegant, convenient, and uſeful on the continent, has been offered to the publick for 200,000 dollars, being 300,000 leſs than its original coſt ; yet, ſtrange to tell, no purchaſers appear, though an intereſt of 25 per cent. on the purchaſe money may be annually made. This is not a vague or idle eſtimate, by any means, as it has been made on the moſt accurate, as well as the loweſt calculations, by ſeveral perſons, well acquainted with its preſent income, its advantages, and diſadvantages.

The VIEW, which accompanies this description of the building, is taken from Suffolk buildings, on the east side of Congress-street, and gives a perspective range of the fronts on State and Congress-streets.

DOMESTICK DISCOVERIES.

[In the year 1803, the President of the United States, pursuant to a vote of Congress, appointed Capt. MERIWETHER LEWIS, with a party of men, to explore the river Missouri, from its mouth to its source, and, crossing the highlands by the shortest portage, to seek the best water communication thence to the Pacifick ocean. Lt. WILLIAM CLARKE was appointed second in command---who were assisted by Drs. SIBLEY and HUNTER, and Mr. DUNBAR.—They entered the Missouri on the 14th May, 1804, and on the 1st of Nov. took up their winter quarters near the Mandan towns, 1609 miles above the mouth of the river. On the 8th April, 1805, they proceeded up the river, in pursuance of the objects prescribed them.

[Presuming many of our readers have not had the perusal of the interesting papers and observations made by this party, we shall occasionally make such extracts from them, as time and room will admit. The following, we hope, will please the lovers of *history*, as well as *statisticks* :]

Extract of a letter from Capt. LEWIS, *to the President of the United States.*

FORT MANDAN, APRIL 17, 1805.

"HEREWITH you will receive an invoice of certain articles, which I have forwarded from this place. Among other articles you will obſerve 67 ſpecimens of earths, ſalts, and minerals, and 60 ſpecimens of plants; theſe are accompanied by their reſpective labels, expreſſing the places where found, and their virtues and properties, when known. By means of theſe labels, reference may be made to the chart of the Miſſouri, on which the encampment of each day has been carefully marked: thus the places at which theſe ſpecimens have been obtained, may be eaſily pointed out, or again found, ſhould any of them prove valuable to the community, on further inveſtigation.

"I ſhall deſpatch a canoe with three, perhaps four perſons, from the extreme navigable point of the Miſſouri, or the portage between this river and the Columbia river, as either may firſt happen. By the return of this canoe, I ſhall ſend you my journal, and ſome one or two of the beſt of thoſe kept by my men. I have ſent a journal kept by one of the ſergeants, to Capt. STODDARD, at St. Louis, in order, as much as poſſible, to multiply the chances of ſaving ſomething. We have encouraged our men to keep journals, and ſeven of them do, to whom we give every aſſiſtance in our power.

"In addition to our own party we have two interpreters, one a

negro man, ſervant to Lt. CLARKE; one Indian woman, wife to one of the interpreters, and a Mandan man, whom we take with a view to reſtore peace between the Snake Indians and thoſe in this neighbourhood, amounting in total with ourſelves, to 33 perſons. By means of the interpreters and Indians, we ſhall be enabled to converſe with all the Indians that we ſhall probably meet with on the Miſſouri.

"From this place we ſhall ſend the barge and crew to-morrow morning, with orders to proceed to St. Louis. Her crew conſiſts of ten able bodied men, well armed, and provided with proviſion to laſt them to St. Louis. Our baggage is all embarked on board ſix ſmall canoes, and two peroques; we ſhall ſet out at the ſame moment that we deſpatch the barge. One, or perhaps both of theſe peroques, we ſhall leave at the falls of the Miſſouri, from whence we intend continuing our voyage in the canoes, and a peroque of skins, the frame of which was prepared at Harper's ferry. As our veſſels are now ſmall, and the current of the river much more moderate, we calculate upon travelling at the rate of 20 or 25 miles per day, as far as the falls of the Miſſouri. The circumſtance of the Snake Indians poſſeſſing large quantities of horſes, is much in our favour, as, by means of horſes, the tranſportation of our baggage will be rendered eaſy and expeditious over land, from the Miſſouri to the Columbia river. Should this river not prove navigable where we firſt meet with it, our intention is to continue our march until it becomes ſo, or to the Pacifick ocean. Since our arrival at this place, we have ſubſiſted principally on meat, which our guns have ſupplied us amply, and have thus been enabled to reſerve the parched meal, portable ſoup, and a conſiderable proportion of pork and flour. If Indian information can be credited, the vaſt quantity of game, with which the country abounds, and through which we are to paſs, leaves us but little to apprehend from the want of food.

"I can ſee no material or probable obſtruction to our progreſs, and entertain, therefore, the moſt ſanguine hopes of complete ſucceſs. At this moment every individual of the party is in good health and excellent ſpirits, zealouſly attached to the enterpriſe, and anxious to proceed; not a whiſper of diſcontent is to be heard among them. With ſuch men, I have every thing to hope, and but little to fear. MERIWETHER LEWIS.

The President of the United States."

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Of the several Indian Tribes in Louisiana, south of the Arkansa River, and between the Mississippi and River Grand...in April, 1805.

BY DR. JOHN SIBLEY.

CADDOQUES, live about 35 miles west of the main branch of Red river, on a bayau or creek, called by them Sodo, which is navigable for peroques only within six miles of their village, and that only in the rainy season. They are distant from Natchitoches about 120 miles, the nearest route by land, and in nearly a north west direction. They have lived where they now do only five years. The first year they moved there the small pox got amongst them, and destroyed nearly one half of them; it was in the winter season, and they practised plunging into the creek on the first appearance of the eruption, and died in a few hours. Two years ago they had the measles, of which several more of them died. They formerly lived on the south bank of the river, by the course of the river 375 miles higher up, at a beautiful prairie, which has a clear lake of good water in the middle of it, surrounded by a pleasant and fertile country, which had been the residence of their ancestors from time immemorial.

They have a traditionary tale, which not only the Caddos, but half a dozen other small nations believe in, who claim the honour of being descendants of the same family: they say, when all the world was drowned by a flood that inundated the whole country, the Great Spirit placed on an eminence, near this lake, one family of Caddoques, who alone were saved; from that family all the Indians originated.

The whole number, of what they call warriors of the ancient Caddo nation, is now reduced to about 100, who are looked upon somewhat like the knights of Malta, or some distinguished military order. They are brave, despise danger or death, and boast that they have never shed white man's blood. Besides these, there are of old men and strangers who live amongst them, nearly the same number, but there are 40 or 50 more women than men. This nation has great influence over the Yattassees, Nandakoes, Nabadaches, Inies or Yachies, Nagogdoches, Keychies, Adaize, and Natchitoches, who all speak the Caddo language, look up to them as their

fathers, visit and intermarry among them, and join them in all their wars. The Caddoques complain of the Choctaws encroaching upon their country; call them lazy, thievish, &c. There has been a misunderstanding between them for several years, and small hunting parties kill one another when they meet.

The Caddos raise corn, beans, pumpkins, &c. but the land on which they now live is prairie, of a white clay soil, very flat: their crops are subject to injury, either by too wet or too dry a season. They have horses, but few of any other domestick animal, except dogs; most of them have guns, and some have rifles: they and all the other Indians that we have any knowledge of, are at war with the Osages.—The country, generally, round the Caddos, is hilly, not very rich; growth a mixture of oak, hickory, and pine, interspersed with prairies, which are very rich, generally, and fit for cultivation. There are creeks and springs of good water frequent.

Yattassees, live on bayau Pierre, (or stony creek) which falls into Red river, western division, about 50 miles above Natchitoches. Their village is in a large prairie, about half way between the Caddoques and Natchitoches, surrounded by a settlement of French families. The Spanish government, at present, exercise jurisdiction over this settlement, where they keep a guard of a non-commissioned officer and eight soldiers.

Of the ancient Yattassees there are but eight men remaining, and twenty-five women, besides children; but a number of men of other nations have intermarried with them, and live together. I paid a visit at their village last summer; there were about 40 men of them altogether: their original language differs from any other, but all speak Caddo. They live on rich land, raise plenty of corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, &c. have horses, cattle, hogs and poultry.

Nandakoes, live on the Sabine river, 60 or 70 miles to the westward of the Yattassees, near where the French formerly had a station and factory. Their language is Caddo; about 40 men only of them remaining. A few years ago they suffered very much by the small pox. They consider themselves the same as Caddos, with whom they intermarry, and are, occasionally, visiting one another in the greatest harmony: have the same manners, customs and attachments.

Adaize, live about 40 miles from Natchitoches, below the Yattassees, on a lake called Lac Macdon, which communicates with the division of Red river that passes by bayau Pierre. They live at or near where their ancestors have lived from time immemorial.

They being the nearest nation to the old Spanish fort, or Mission of Adaize, that place was named after them, being about 20 miles from them, to the south. There are now about 20 men of them remaining, but more women. Their language differs from all other, and is so difficult to speak or understand, that no nation can speak ten words of it; but they all speak Caddo, and most of them French, to whom they were always attached, and joined them against the Natchez Indians. After the massacre of Natchez, in 1798, while the Spaniards occupied the post of Adaize, their priests took much pains to proselyte these Indians to the Roman Catholick religion, but, I am informed, were totally unsuccessful.

Aliche (commonly pronounced Eyeish) live near Nacogdoches, but are almost extinct, as a nation, not being more than 25 souls of them remaining; four years ago the small pox destroyed the greater part of them. They were, some years ago, a considerable nation, and lived on a bayau which bears their name, which the road from Natchitoch to Nacogdoches crosses, about 12 miles west of Sabine river, on which a few French and American families are settled. Their native language is spoken by no other nation, but they speak and understand Caddo, with whom they are in amity, often visiting one another.

Keyes, or *Keychies*, live on the east bank of Trinity river, a small distance above where the road from Natchitoches to St. Antoine crosses it. There are of them 60 men: have their peculiar native language, but mostly now speak Caddo; intermarry with them, and live together in much harmony, formerly having lived near them, on the head waters of the Sabine. They plant corn and some other vegetables.

Inies, or *Tachies*, (called differently by both names.) From the latter name the name of the province of Tachus or Taxus is derived. The Inies live about 25 miles west of Natchitoches, on a small river, a branch of Sabine, called the Naches. They are, like all their neighbours, diminishing; but have now 80 men. Their ancestors, for a long time, lived where they now do. Their language the same as that of the Caddos, with whom they are in great amity. These Indians have a good character, live on excellent land, and raise corn to sell.

Nabedaches, live on the west side of the same river, about 15 miles above them; have about the same number of men; speak about the same language; live on the best of land; raise corn in plenty; have the same manners, customs and attachments.

Bedies, are on the Trinity river, about 60 miles to the southward of Nacogdoches; have 100 men; are good hunters for deer, which are very large and plenty about them; plant, and make good crops of corn; language differs from all other, but speak Caddo; are a peaceable, quiet people, and have an excellent character for their honesty and punctuality.

Accokesaws, their ancient town and principal place of residence is on the west side of Colerodo or Rio Rouge, about 200 miles south west of Nacogdoches, but often change their place of residence for the season; being near the bay, make great use of fish, oysters, &c. kill a great many deer, which are the largest and fattest in the province; and their country is universally said to be inferiour to no part of the province in soil, growth of timber, goodness of water, and beauty of surface; have a language peculiar to themselves, but have a mode of communication by dumb signs, which they all understand; number about 80 men. Thirty or forty years ago the Spaniards had a mission here, but broke it up, or moved it to Nacogdoches.

Mayes, live on a large creek called St. Gabriel, on the bay of St. Bernard, near the mouth of Gaudaloupe river; are estimated at 200 men; never at peace with the Spaniards, towards whom they are said to possess a fixed a hatred, but profess great friendship for the French, to whom they have been strongly attached since Mons. de Salle landed in their neighbourhood. The French speak highly of these Indians, for their extreme kindness and hospitality to all Frenchmen who have been amongst them: have a language of their own, but speak Attakapa, which is the language of their neighbours, the Carankouas: they have likewise a way of conversing by signs.

Carankouas, live on an island, or peninsula, in the bay of St. Bernard, in length about ten miles, and five in breadth; the soil is extremely rich and pleasant; on one side of which there is a high bluff, or mountain of coal, which has been on fire for many years, affording always a light at night, and a strong thick smoke by day, by which vessels are sometimes deceived and lost on the shoaly coast, which shoals are said to extend nearly out of sight of land. From this burning coal there is emitted a gummy substance the Spaniards call *cheta*, which is thrown on the shore by the surf, and collected by them in considerable quantities, which they are fond of chewing; it has the appearance and consistence of pitch, of a

strong, aromatick, and not disagreeable smell. These Indians are irreconcileable enemies to the Spaniards, always at war with them, and kill them whenever they can. The Spaniards call them cannibals, but the French give them a different character, who have always been treated kindly by them since Mons. de Salle and his party were in their neighbourhood. They are said to be 500 men strong, but I have not been able to estimate their numbers from any very accurate information. They speak the Attakapa language; are friendly and kind to all other Indians, and, I presume, are much like all others.—Last summer an old Spaniard came to me from Labahie, a journey of about 500 miles, to have a barbed arrow taken out of his shoulder, that one of these Indians had shot in it. I found it under his shoulder-blade, near nine inches, and had to cut a new place to get at the point of it, in order to get it out the contrary way from that in which it had entered: it was made of a piece of an iron hoop, with wings like a fluke and an inche. [*To be continued.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

MR. BENJAMIN LEAR,

The Hermit of Segamore Creek, near Portsmouth, N.H.

WHO DIED DEC. 17, 1803, AGED 82.

IT is presumed no man ever died within the limits of Portsmouth, who deserved the name of hermit, more than Mr. LEAR. The farm, on which he lived, and which he owned, was of sufficient extent and fertility to have supported a large family; but he had long imbibed the idea, that he should live to need and spend the whole. For more than twenty years he dwelt entirely alone in a hut, which scarcely any one would have deemed decent for a barn. He made his own garments, which were of a fashion peculiar to himself. He tilled his land, milked his cows, and made his butter and cheese; but subsisted principally upon potatoes and milk. Owing, no doubt, to his simple and temperate mode of living, he exhibited at the age of eighty-two, a face freer from wrinkles, than is generally seen in those of fifty. He always spoke of the town, where he made his appearance once or twice a year,

under the name of the *Bank*, (the ancient name of Portsmouth.)—Although repeatedly invited and urged to repair to some of the neighbours to spend the winter, where he might be comfortable, Mr. LEAR absolutely declined, alledging that he had every thing he wanted. He would not suffer any one to spend a night in his house, to take care of him during his last illness. For several weeks before his death, he was in a feeble state of health, but with those comfortable accommodations, which were abundantly in his power, he perhaps might have lived many years longer. The night prior to his death, the cold was so extreme that the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer, fell to four degrees below nought. In the evening he was so well as to be laying out his business for the ensuing spring; but in the morning he was unable to rise. He had his senses, but soon expired. Almost any one elese would, in similar circumstances, have been totally frozen before morning. According to his usual custom, he was without a shirt to his back, but was clad in an old tattered cloth garb, and his only covering for the night, besides, was a small ragged blanket, and his bed was a parcel of straw !—He was of an inoffensive disposition towards his fellow creatures, but, with the means in his hands, he denied himself almost every comfort of life.—The place of his abode has often been visited out of curiosity. The waters of Segamore Creek, irregular hills and vallies, a decent orchard, an intervale for tillage, towering pines, and craggy rocks, appear in variegated directions from the ancient, lowly cot, which forms the hermitage, and exhibits a romantick scene.

MR. VANDILLE,

WAS the most remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immense riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high up as the roof would admit, to avoid noise or visits; maintained one poor old woman, to attend him in his garret; allowed her only seven sous *per* week, or a penny *per diem*. His usual diet was bread and milk; and, for indulgence, some poor sour wine on Sunday; on which day he constantly gave one farthing to the poor; being one shilling and a penny *per annum;* which he cast up, and, after his death, his extensive charity amounted to forty three shillings and fourpence. This prudent economist had been a magistrate, or officer, at Boulogne; from which obscurity he was promoted to

Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable security to the publick funds, not caring to trust individuals with his life and soul. While a magistrate at Boulogne, he maintained himself by taking upon him to be milk-taster general at the market; and from one to another filled his belly, and washed down his bread, at no expence of his own; not, doubtless, from any other principle than that of serving the publick, in regulating the goodness of milk. When he was called to Paris, knowing that stage vehicles were expensive, he determined to go thither on foot; and, to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himself neither more nor less than the considerable sum of three-pence sterling, to carry him one hundred and thirty miles; and, with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor priest, or mendicant, and no doubt gathered some few pence on the road, from such pious and well-disposed persons of the country who were strangers to him.

The great value a miser annexes to a farthing, will make us less surprised at the infinite attachment he must have to a guinea, of which it is the seed, growing, by gentle gradations, into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands and ten thousands; which made this worthy connoisseur say, "Take care of the farthings, and the pence and shillings will take care of themselves; these semina of wealth may be compared to seconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself." When he became extensively rich, being, in the year 1735, worth seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, which he begot or multiplied on the body of a single shilling, from the age of sixteen, to the age of seventy-two; one day he heard a wood-man going by in summer, at which season they stock themselves with fuel for the winter; he agreed at the lowest rate possible, but stole from the poor man several logs, with which he loaded himself to his secret hiding-hole; and thus contracted, in that hot season, a fever: he then sent, for the first time, for a surgeon to bleed him, who asking half a livre for the operation, was dismissed: he then sent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand; he then sent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for three-pence a time; "But," says this worthy economist, "friend, how often will it be requisite to bleed?"—Three times," said he—"And what quantity of blood "do you intend to take?"——About eight ounces each time," answered the barber.—"That will be ninepence: too much, too "much;" says the old miser, "I have determined to go a cheaper

way to work : take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one time, and that will save me six-pence :" which being insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vast treasures to the king, whom he made his sole heir. Thus he contracted his disorder by pilfering; and his death, by an unprecedented piece of parsimony.

ACCOUNT OF A FEMALE INDIAN.

From Hearne's Travels.

ON the 11th of Jan. 1773, as some of my companions were hunting, they saw the track of a strange snow-shoe, which they followed, and at a considerable distance came to a little hut, where they discovered a young woman sitting alone. As they found she understood their language, they brought her with them to the tents. On examination, she proved to be one of the Dog-ribbed Indians, who had been taken prisoner by the Wapusco Indians in the summer of the year 1770 ; and in the following summer, when the Indians that took her prisoner were near this part, she had eloped from them, almost naked, and without provision, with an intent to return to her own country, but the distance being so great, and having, after she was taken prisoner, been carried in a canoe the whole way, the turnings and windings of the rivers and lakes were so numerous, that she forgot the track, so she built the hut in which we found her, to protect her from the weather during the winter, and here she had resided from the first setting in of the fall. From her account of the moons past since her elopement, it appeared she had been near seven months without seeing a human face, during all which time she had supported herself very well by snaring partridges, rabbits, and squirrels ; she had also killed two or three beavers, and some porcupines. That she did not seem to be in want is evident, as she had a small stock of provisions by her when she was discovered, and was in good health and condition; and I think one of the finest women, of a real Indian, that I have seen in any part of North-America. The methods practised by this poor creature to procure a livelihood were truly admirable, and are great proofs that necessity is the mother of invention. When the few deer sinews, that she had an opportunity of taking with her, were all expended in making snares, and sewing her clothes, she had nothing to supply their place but sinews of the rabbits' legs and feet ; these she twisted together for that

purpose, with great dexterity and success. The rabbits, &c. which she caught in those snares, not only furnished her with a comfortable subsistence, but of the skins she made a suit of neat and warm clothing for the winter. It is scarcely possible to conceive that a person in her situation could be so composed as to be capable of contriving or executing any thing that was not absolutely necessary to her existence, but there were sufficient proofs that she had extended her care much farther, as all her clothing, beside being calculated for real service, shewed great taste, and exhibited no little variety of ornament. The materials, though rude, were very curiously wrought, and so judiciously placed, as to make the whole garb have a very pleasing, though rather romantick appearance. Her leisure hours from hunting had been employed in twisting the inner rind or bark of willows into small lines, like net twine, of which she had some hundred fathoms by her ; with this she intended to make a fishing-net as soon as the spring advanced. It is of the inner bark of willows, twisted in this manner, that the Dog-ribbed Indians make their fishing-nets, and they are much preferable to those made by the Northern Indians. Five or six inches of an iron hoop, made into a knife, and the shank of a narrow head of iron, which served as an awl, were all the metals this poor woman had with her when she eloped ; and with these implements she had made herself complete snow-shoes, and several other useful articles. Her method of making a fire was equally singular and curious, having no other materials for that purpose than two hard sulphurous stones ; these by long friction and hard knocking, produced a few sparks, which at length communicated to some touchwood—but as this method was attended with great trouble, and not always attended with success, she did not suffer her fire to go out all the winter. Hence we may conclude, that she had no idea of producing fire by friction, in the manner practised by the Esquimaux, and many other civilized nations, because if she had, the above-mentioned precaution would have been unnecessary.

The singularity of the circumstance, the comeliness of her person, and her approved accomplishments, occasioned a strong contest between several of the Indians of my party, who should have her for a wife, and the poor girl was actually lost and won at wrestling by near half a score of different men the same evening.

When the Whapusco Indians took this woman prisoner, they, according to their custom, surprised her and her party in the night, and killed every soul in the tent, except herself and three other young women. Among those whom they killed, were her father, mother, and husband. Her young child, four or five months old, she concealed in a bundle of clothing, and took with her undiscovered; but when she arrived at the place where the Whapusco Indians had left their wives, they began to examine her bundle, and finding the child, one of the women took it from her, and killed it on the spot. This last piece of barbarity gave such a disgust to those Indians, that notwithstanding the man, who took care of her, treated her in every respect as his wife, and was, she said, remarkably kind to and even fond of her, so far was she from being able to reconcile herself to any of the tribe, that she rather chose to expose herself to misery and want, than live in ease and affluence among those who had murdered her infant.

A CURIOUS LETTER, FROM AN ODD FELLOW.

WILLIAM having received a letter from *Sarah*, written by *Charles*, shewed the same to *Roger*, who on perusal, said, he wondered that *Richard* should be so indiscreet as to quarrel with *James* about *Abigail*, who was so extremely ugly, and consequently shocking, because *Edward* had refused, though asked, to go to the play with *Catharine*. Whereupon *Philip*, falling in a passion with *Titus*, swore he would be revenged on *Patrick*, and therefore called *Thomas* rogue, rascal, &c. *Stephen*, who was an eye-witness to the abuse, and being *Christopher*'s friend, slily tripped up *Rowland*'s heels, and broke *Jeremiah*'s head. *Cuthbert* on this drew his dagger at *Edward*; and *Archibald*, trembling, with much ado recovered his fright, reassumed his natural intrepidity, and in a cold sweat snatched *Gilbert*'s pistol from *Lawrence*, and cocked his blunderbuss at *Paul*. Whereat *John* being amazed, after some consideration, secretly advised *Samuel* to apply to *Leonard*, with the help of *George* privately, to make an affidavit against *Arthur*, to take out a writ against *Henry* and *Rachel*, at the suit of *Timothy*, executor of the last will and testament of *Jacob*; but *Peter* objected to that, wisely alleging, that *Robert* had been sick, had sent word to *David*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to desire *Jeffery* to send his grandson *Ralph* to his cousin *Bridget*, earnestly to intreat his

nephew *Joshua* to go along with his brother *Frank*, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt *Susan*. But she refused to go with *Jack*.—Yet, nevertheless, he recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon*, and *Luke*, who after a long and grave consultation, ordered the musick to play briskly, and then went unanimously to *Bartholomew*. So that having drank plentifully at *Ned*'s, till they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the shot with, they drew their swords at *Dick* the landlord, stabbed *Robin*, fell upon *Launcelot*, lamed *Isaac*, and had it not been for *Solomon*, had slain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* rushed forward, and swearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been asleep all the time in *Sally*'s lap, so incensed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Miles* and *Zachariah*, without any regard to *Matthew*, threw bottles, glasses, &c. at one another's heads. At which *Abraham*, who was *Moll*'s bully, being enraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the throat, kicked *Theophilus* gently down stairs, picked *Abel*'s pocket while he was making his addresses to *Nell*; and at the same time in the highest fury imaginable, smiling, calmly sent *Barnaby*, *Toby*, and *Giles*, to the watch-house. At which *Anthony*, half drunk, soberly started up, and having first reeled two or three times round the room, put on an important wise look, made a fine speech nothing to the purpose, and then asked what was the matter? Whereupon *Bryan*, in a low voice, loudly whispered *Aaron*, and perceiving that *Alexander* was strangled, astonished at their silent noise, told *Francis* that his great-grandfather *Joseph* was dead, at which unexpected news *Nicholas* awaked; and being in an ill humour writ a soft love song, whistled an opera air, and then withdrew to a neighbouring ale house, to drink a dish of chocolate with *Dudley*, which exasperated *Job* in such a surprising manner, that none of the company wondered at it; only indeed *Valentine*, in the height of his resentment, could not forbear going to hang himself. However, *Allen* came undesignedly to the gaol, in order to let out the aforesaid prisoners, and having without any noise broke open the doors, freed *Gerrard*, *Margery*, and *Betty*, who being apprehended at *King*'s, by the timely assistance of *Bernard*, were carried next morning before *Hugh Noble*, Esq. a trading justice in St. Giles', and upon paying one shilling a piece, the whole affair was happily determined.

From such examples as of this and that,
We are all taught to know—I know not what.

CASTLE WILLIAM.

AFTER the destruction of Castle William (now called Fort Independence) by the British, the following lines were found engraven on one of the stones among the ruins of that beautiful fortress :—

ANNO DECIMO TERTIO
REGNI GULIELMI, TERTII,
MAG : BRIT : FR : ET HIB : REGIS SERENISSIMI,
Hoc MUNIMENTUM
EX EJUS NOMINE, WILHELMI CASTELLUM :
NUNCUPATUM FUIT INCEPTUM ;
ANNO SECUNDO
REGNI ANNÆ, MAG : BRIT : FR : ET HIB :
REGINÆ SERENISSIMÆ,
PERFECTUM ANNOQ : DOMINI MDCCIII.
A TRIBUNO
WOLFANGO WILHELMO ROMERO,
REGIATUM MAJESTATUM,
SEPTENTRIONALI AMERICÆ,
ARCHITECTO MILITARI PALMARIO CONSTRUCTUM.

Translation.—"In the 13th year of the reign of WILLIAM the third, the most serene Prince of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, this fortification was begun, (being called CASTLE WILLIAM, from his name) was finished in the second year of the reign of the most serene ANN, Queen of Great-Britain, &c. and in the year of our LORD, 1703. Built by Capt. WILLIAM WOLFANGUS ROMER, an able engineer to their Majesties in North-America."

A REMARKABLE SUBTERRANEOUS WALL,

WAS discovered in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, Rowan County, N. Carolina, in the year 1795. It is about 10 miles S. W. of Salisbury, 200 from the Sea, and 70 from the mountains. The direction of the wall is nearly N. W. and S. E. On its discovery, various attempts were made to ascertain its length, breadth, depth, and the materials of which it is composed. The top is at unequal distances, below the surface of the earth; though it generally rises as the surface rises, and sinks as it sinks. A pit has been dug beside the wall, to the depth of 27 feet, but no appearance of its ter-

mination downwards. The thickness is uniformly the same, viz. two feet. The actual length had not been ascertained; but from the place where the pit was sunk, the wall is known to extend more than 100 feet down the hill, and parallel with a branch which runs near. Above the pit it extends 150 feet in a direct line, when it forms a segment of a large circle, for about 15 feet, and then proceeds in a right line, parallel with, but 6 or 7 feet out of its first direction. The face, on each side of the wall, is smooth and even; most of the stones of an irregular size and shape; the largest of which are near the size of a common brick, and the smallest not larger than the end of a man's thumb. The largest are laid lengthwise, across the wall; the small, of which there are a great number, are used to fill up the interstices between. The texture of the whole is of a peculiar kind, and different from any in the neighbourhood. The cement is of a whitish colour, and appears to contain much lime, but when analyzed yields iron without any lime. Although this wall can scarcely be thought natural, yet its discovery confirms the opinion of those, who believe that this western world has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, and that too, prior to its authenticated discovery by COLUMBUS.

ANECDOTE

Of the Rev. Mr. MOODY, *Chaplain to Gen.* PEPPERELL.

WHEN Louisburg was taken, in 1745, by the New-England troops under the command of Gen. PEPPERELL, the Rev. SAMUEL MOODY, of York, was chaplain to the General, and his particular regiment. After the surrender of the fortress, the General made a dinner, more especially for Commodore WARREN, and the officers of the navy, who co-operated in the capture. Mr. MOODY, who was usually very lengthy in craving a blessing, was called upon by the General to perform this duty. MOODY's friends were very anxious, lest he should disgust the guests, by a prolix performance; but his temper was so irritable, that none of the most intimate of them would venture to suggest to him, that brevity would be acceptable. They were very agreeably disappointed, and highly gratified, by his performing it in the following manner:—"*Good Lord, we have so many things to thank thee for, that* time *will be infinitely too short to do it, we must therefore leave it for the work of* eternity. *Bless our food and fellowship upon this joyful occasion, for the sake of Christ our Lord—Amen.*"

BIRMINGHAM.

From the Letters of ESPRIELLA, *to his friends in Spain.*

YOU will look perhaps, with ſome eagerneſs for information concerning this famous city, which Burke, the great orator of the Engliſh calls the grand toy-ſhop of Europe. Do not blame me if I diſappoint you I have ſeen much, and more than foreigners are uſually admitted to ſee; but it has been too much to remember, or indeed to comprehend ſatisfactorily. I am ſtill giddy, dizzied with the hammering of preſſes, the clatter of engines, and the whirling of wheels; my head aches with the multiplicity of infernal noiſes, and my eyes with the light of infernal fires,—I may add, my heart alſo at the ſight of ſo many human beings employed in infernal occupations, and looking as if they were never deſtined for any thing better Our earth was deſigned to be a ſeminary for young angels, but the devil has certainly fixed upon this ſpot for his own nurſery-garden and hot-houſe.

When we look at gold, we do not think of the poor ſlaves who dug it from the caverns of the earth; but I ſhall never think of the wealth of England, without remembering that I have been in her mines. Not that the labourers repine at their lot; it is not the leaſt evil of the ſyſtem that they are perfectly well ſatisfied to be poiſoned ſoul and body. Foreſight is not a human inſtinct: the more unwholeſome the employment the higher of courſe are the wages paid to the workmen; and incredible as it may ſeem, a trifling addition to their weekly pay makes theſe wretches contend for work, which they certainly know will, in a very few years, produce diſeaſe and death, or cripple them for the remainder of their exiſtence.

I cannot pretend to ſay, what is the conſumption here of theſe two-legged beaſts of labour; commerce ſends in no returns of its killed and wounded. Neither can I ſay that the people look ſickly, having ſeen no other complexion in the place than what is compoſed of oil and duſt ſmoke-dried Every man whom I meet ſtinks of train-oil and emery Some I have ſeen with red eyes and green hair; the eyes affected by the fires to which they are expoſed, and the hair turned green by the braſs works You would not, however, diſcover any other reſemblance to a triton in them,

for water is an element with the uſe of which, except to ſupply ſteam engines, they ſeem to be unacquainted.

The noiſe of Birmingham is beyond deſcription; the hammers ſeem never to be at reſt. The filth is ſickening: filthy as ſome of our own old towns may be, their dirt is inoffenſive; it lies in idle heaps, which annoy none but thoſe who walk within the little reach of their effluvia. But here it is active and moving, a living principle of miſchief, which fills the whole atmoſphere and penetrates every where, ſpotting and ſtaining every thing, and getting into the pores and noſtrils. I feel as if my throat wanted ſweeping, like an Engliſh chimney. Think not, however, that I am inſenſible to the wonders of the place: in no other age or country was there ever ſo aſtoniſhing a diſplay of human ingenuity; but watch chains, necklaces, and bracelets, buttons, buckles, and ſnuff boxes, are dearly purchaſed at the expence of health and morality; and if it be conſidered how large a proportion of that ingenuity is employed in making what is hurtful as well as what is uſeleſs, it muſt be confeſſed that human reaſon has more cauſe at preſent for humiliation than for triumph at Birmingham.

A regular branch of trade here is the manufacture of guns for the African market. They are made for about a dollar and a half; the barrel is filled with water, and if the water does not come through, it is thought proof ſufficient; of courſe they burſt when fired, and mangle the wretched negro who has received them, moſt probably, as the price of human fleſh! No ſecret is made of this abominable trade; and the perſons concerned in it are not marked and ſhunned as infamous.

In ſome parts of Italy, the criminal who can prove himſelf to be the beſt workman in any buſineſs, is pardoned *in favorem artis*, unleſs his crime has been coining; a uſeful ſort of benefit of clergy. If ingenuity were admitted as an excuſe for guilt in this country, the Birmingham rogues might defy the gallows. Even as it is, they ſet juſtice at defiance, and carry on the moſt illegal practices almoſt with impunity. Some ſpoons, which had been ſtolen here, were traced immediately to the receiver's houſe: "I know what you are come for," ſaid he to the perſons who entered the room in ſearch of them, "you are come for the ſpoons," and then toſſed over the crucible into the fire, becauſe they were not entirely melted.—The officers of juſtice had received intelligence of a gang of coiners; the building to which they were directed ſtood within a

court-yard, and when they reached it they found that the only door was on the upper ſtory, and could not be reached without a ladder : a ladder was procured—it was then ſome time before the door could be forced, and they heard the people within mocking them all this while. When at laſt they had effected their entrance, the coiners pointed to a furnace in which all the dies and whatever elſe could criminate them, had been conſumed during this delay. The coins of every country with which England carries on any intercourſe, whether in Europe, Aſia, or America, are counterfeited here and exported. An inexhauſtible ſupply of halfpence was made for home conſumption, till the new coinage put a ſtop to this manufactory. It was the common practice of the dealers in this article, to fry a pan-full every night after ſupper for the next day's delivery, thus darkening, to make them look as if they had been in circulation.

The forgery of their own bank notes is carried on with ſyſtematick precautions, which will ſurpriſe you. Information of a ſet of forgers had been obtained, and the officers entered the houſe ; they found no perſon on any of the lower floors ; but when they reached the garret, one man was at work upon the plates in the fartheſt room, who could ſee them as ſoon as they had aſcended the ſtairs. Immediately he opened a trap door, and deſcended to the floor below ; before they could reach the ſpot to follow him, he had opened a ſecond, and the deſcent was impracticable for them on account of its depth : there they ſtood and beheld him drop from floor to floor till he reached the cellar, and effected his eſcape by a ſubterranean paſſage.

You may well imagine what ſuch people as theſe would be in times of popular commotion. It was exemplified in 1791. Their fury, by good luck, was in favour of the government ; they ſet fire to the houſes of all the more opulent diſſenters whom they ſuſpected of diſaffection, and ſearched every where for the hereſiarch PRIESTLEY,* carrying a ſpit about, on which they intended to roaſt him alive. Happily for himſelf, and for the national character, he had taken the alarm, and withdrawn in time.

It ought, however, to be remembered that there is more excuſe to be made for diſhoneſty in Birmingham, than could be pleaded any where elſe. In no other place are there ſo many ingenious

* *The reader will recollect that* ESPRIELLA *is a Spaniard, and conſequently a rigid Catholick.*

mechanicks; in no other place is trade ſo precarious War ruins half the manufacturers of Birmingham by ſhutting their markets. During the late war nearly three thouſand houſes were left untenanted here. Even in time of peace the change of faſhion throws hundreds out of employ Want comes upon them ſuddenly; they cannot dig; and though they might not be aſhamed to beg, begging would avail nothing where there are already ſo many mendicants. It is not to be expected that they will patiently be ſtarved, if by any ingenuity of their own they can ſave themſelves from ſtarving. When one of Shakeſpeare's characters is tempted to perform an unlawful action he exclaims. "My poverty, but not my will, conſents." It is but juſt, as well as merciful, to believe that the ſame extenuation might truly be pleaded by half the criminals who come under the rod of the law.

CURIOSITY OF THE ENGLISH.

From the same Writer.

ANY thing in England will do for a ſhow. At one of the provincial fairs I ſaw a ſhaved monkey exhibited for a Fairy; and a ſhaved bear in a check waiſtcoat and trowſers ſitting in an armed chair as an Ethiopean ſavage. The unnatural poſition to which the poor animal had been tortured, and the accurſed brutality of his keeper, a woman, who ſate upon his lap, put her arm round his neck, and called him huſband and ſweet-heart, and kiſſed him, made this the moſt hideous and diſguſting ſight I had ever witneſſed. A fellow at one of theſe fairs once exhibited a large dragon fly through a magnifying glaſs, as the Great German Highter-Flighter. But the moſt extraordinary inſtance of witty impudence and blind curioſity which I have ever heard of, occurred at Cirenceſter, where a man ſhowed for a penny apiece, the fork which belonged to the knife with which Margaret Nicholſon attempted to kill the king!

Nothing is too abſurd to be believed by the people in this country. Many perſons are living who can remember when the people of London went to ſee a man get into a quart bottle. This trick was practiſed for a wager, which ſome one who knew the world ventured upon its credulity.—But as impudent a one was played

off by a ſharper in the city of Briſtol at a later period. He promiſed to make himſelf inviſible, collected a company of ſpectators, received their money for admittance, appeared on the ſtage before them, and ſaying, "Now, gentlemen and ladies, you ſee me," opened a trap-door and deſcended, and ran off with his gains.

Any thing that is ſtrange, or that is called ſtrange, a tall man or a ſhort man, a Goitre or an Albino, a white negro or a ſpotted negro, which may be made at any time with little difficulty and no pain, a great ox or a fat pig, no matter what the wonder may be, and no matter how monſtrous or how diſguſting, it will attract crowds in England. There was a woman born without arms, who made a good livelihood by writing and cutting paper with her toes. One family ſupport themſelves by living in a travelling cart, made in the ſhape of a veſſel wherein the Engliſh boil water for their tea, the ſpout of which is the chimney.—The learned pig was in his day a far greater object of admiration to the Engliſh nation than ever was Sir Iſaac Newton. I met a perſon once who had lived next door to the lodgings of this erudite ſwine, and in a houſe ſo ſituated that he could ſee him at his rehearſals. He told me he never ſaw the keeper beat him; but that, if he did not perform his leſſon well, he uſed to threaten to take off his red waiſtcoat, for the pig was fond of his dreſs! Perhaps even Solomon himſelf did not conceive that vanity was ſo univerſal a paſſion.

NATURAL HISTORY.

"Charcoal and native ſulphur have been found fifty-four feet below the ſurface of the earth, in the neighbourhood of Waſhington.

"How came wood at ſuch a depth in the earth? What turned it to charcoal? Was the ſurface of the earth ever ſo low as fifty feet below the preſent ſurface?" *Waſhington paper.*

The hill on which the Congreſs houſe ſtands is more than eighty feet above the level of the tide water of the river, and ſixty or ſeventy above the low lands on the ſouth. It has been thought that in diſtant ages the bed of the ſtream was not ſo deep as at preſent, but ſpread over a greater extent, and, as the channel deep-

ened, the water gradually receded, and depoſited on the ſhallows the trees which had been borne down by its current. That the water has gradually receded, the land being thinly ſtratified with muddy clay, common to the ſhores, ſand and water-worn pebbles, is paſt doubt. Around theſe trees, detached from the ſhore, mud and other things have collected, and deepened the channel, by forming a bank. But all this is no reaſon that there is not ſtone coal in the vicinity.

Changes as great and much more aſtoniſhing have taken place both in the old and new world. On Mont Blanc, the higheſt of the Alps, and on the Appennines, large oyſter ſhells, muſcles, clams, and crabs, are frequent. In the north of Europe there is a coal mine, a thouſand yards in depth, and every body knows coals to be mineralized *vegetables*. In this mine a whole *tree* was found ſo entire, that even the ſeed and ſmalleſt branches were diſcoverable. In limeſtone countries, one hundred, two hundred, and a thouſand miles from the ocean, marine ſhells are found at the very bottom of quarries and mines, in the retired and inmoſt parts of the moſt firm and ſolid rocks; upon the tops of the higheſt hills and mountains, as well as in valleys and plains; not in one country only, but in all places where marble and chalk, alabaſters and gyps, and many other things were dug.

In Richmond, Vir. in digging wells ſixty, ninety, and a hundred feet below the ſurface, ſharks' teeth have been dug up. In Williamſburg, two miles from James river, and ſixty from the Atlantick, five feet below the ſurface, the ſkeleton of a whale was found, which, from various circumſtances, was ſuppoſed to have periſhed in his native element. We have an account of wood being found at the eaſtward, at the depth of fifty feet, with the appearance of being cut with an iron inſtrument, a part of which remained in the inciſion, but entirely corroded, while the wood was almoſt ſound. Our papers give us accounts almoſt every ſeaſon, of foſſil wood, echini, and entrochi, and ſtrata of various other ſhells or earth, moulded in them, and petrified, being found in the interiour at various depths. Thoſe who will not allow theſe things to have been depoſited firſt, and the earth over them, muſt believe with the philoſophers of old, that they are mere ſports of nature, in exact imitation of thoſe that have had life, chryſtals ſhot into the form of ſhells, &c. which every one will allow to be abſurd.

If ſuch things have been found in other places, we can ſee no reaſon for aſtoniſhment at finding foſſil wood fifty feet under ground at Waſhington ; and that it ſhould be turned to charcoal, and turned to ſulphur, is eaſy to be accounted for. In ſinking wells in and near the city, foſſil wood, penetrated with pyrites, from forty to fifty feet through gravel, ſand, and a muddy ſulphate of iron, have been frequently brought up. After digging clay at the baſe of Congreſs houſe hill, trees, whoſe vegetable organization was very evident, were diſcovered, penetrated with pyrites, which, in every country accompanies almoſt every mineral, particularly *decaying vegetables*. This compoſition of ſulphur and iron, either natural or artificial, is very well known on being moiſtened, to take fire, and to be the cauſe of all internal fires. Now a proper quantity of moiſture came upon theſe pyrites, they took fire, and burnt the wood to charcoal, and ſeparated the iron from the ſulphur ; and becauſe there was little or no evaporation, they muſt continue burning undiminiſhed, until accident ſhould extinguiſh them ; conſequently *charcoal and native ſulphur* was found together.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN!

A FEW years ago there was a fellow with a long beard in London, who profeſſed himſelf to be the Wandering Jew. He did not adhere to the legend, which was of little conſequence, as his viſitors were not likely to be better informed than himſelf; but laid claim to higher antiquity than the Jeruſalem ſhoe-maker, and declared that he had been with Noah in the ark. Noah, he ſaid, had refuſed to take him in ; but he got in ſecretly, and hid himſelf among the beaſts, which is the reaſon why his name is not mentioned in the Bible ; and while he was there the he-goat had given him a blow on the forehead, the mark of which was viſible to this day. Some perſon aſked him which country he liked beſt of all that he had viſited in his long peregrinations : he anſwered "Spain." But it was remarked as rather extraordinary, that a Jew ſhould prefer the country of Inquiſition. "God bleſs you, ſir !" replied the ready rogue, ſhaking his head and ſmiling at the ſame time, as if at the error of the obſervation—"it was long before chriſtianity that I was laſt in Spain, and I ſhall not go there again till long after it is all over !"

HANS HOLBEIN, THE CELEBRATED PAINTER.

WHILST Sir Thomas More continued in the post of chancellor, Hans Holbein, the celebrated painter, arrived in England. Holbein found an easy admittance to the chancellor, and was very joyfully received by him, both because Sir Thomas was a lover of fine arts, and because the artist had brought with him Erasmus's picture, and letters recommendatory from him. Sir Thomas kept Holbein in his house between two and three years; during which time he drew Sir Thomas' picture, and those of many of his friends and relations. One day Holbein happened to speak of an English nobleman, whom he had some years before seen abroad, and who had invited him to England: upon which Sir Thomas was very solicitous to know who he was. Holbein replied, that he had indeed forgot his title, but remembered his face so well, that he thought he could draw his likeness; and this he did so strongly, that the nobleman was immediately known by it. Sir Thomas, when he had sufficiently furnished and enriched his apartments with Holbein's productions, resolved to introduce this great painter to the king. He did this in the following manner. He invited the king to an entertainment, and hung up all Holbein's pieces, disposed in the best order, and placed in the best light, in the great hall of his house. Henry, upon his first entrance into the hall, was so charmed with the sight of them, that he asked, whether such an artist was now alive, and to be had for money? Upon which Sir Thomas represented Holbein to his majesty, who immediately took him into his service, and brought him into great esteem with the nobility and gentry in the kingdom.

An incident is related concerning Holbein, which shews that Henry had formed an high idea of the artist's merit. A nobleman of the first quality came one day to see Holbein, when he was drawing a figure after the life. Holbein begged his lordship to defer the honour of his visit to another day; which the nobleman taking as an affront, broke open the door, and very rudely went up stairs. Holbein, hearing a noise, came out of his chamber, and meeting the lord at his door, fell into a violent passion, and pushed him backwards from the top of the stairs to the bottom. However, considering immediately what he had done, he escaped from the tumult he had raised, and made the best of his way to the king. The nobleman, who was much hurt, though not so much as he pre-

tended, was there soon after him ; and, upon opening his grievance, the king ordered Holbein to ask pardon for his offence. But this only irritated the nobleman the more, who would not be satisfied with less than his life ; upon which the king sternly replied, "My lord, you have not now to do with Holbein, but with me ; whatever punishment you may contrive by way of revenge against him, shall assuredly be inflicted upon yourself. Remember, pray my lord, that I can, whenever I please, make seven lords of seven plowmen, but I cannot make one Holbein of even seven lords."

Hans Holbein was a native of Basse, in Switzerland, where he was born about the year 1498. He drew a vast number of admirable portraits in England. He died of the plague at London, in 1554, at his lodgings at Whitehall, where he had lived from the time that king Henry became his patron.

EXTRACTS FROM ANCIENT AMERICAN RECORDS.

Laws of Massachusetts—"If any person shall wilfully and unreasonably deny any child timely or convenient marriage, or shall exercise any unnatural severity towards them, such *children* shall have liberty to complain to authority for redress in such cases." (1641.)

The following law established an easy mode of balloting :

"It is ordered by this court, and the authority thereof, That for the yearly choosing of assistants, the freemen shall use *Indian corn* and *beans*—The Indian corn to manifest election, the beans contrary ; and if any freeman shall put in more than one *Indian corn* or *bean* for the choice or refusal of any publick officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence ten pounds, &c." (1643.)

This was perhaps an expedient to supply a want of paper, or inability to write. The first is not very probable, as four years after, the freemen were directed to vote for other officers of government, "by writing the names of the persons elected, in papers open, or once folded, not twisted or rolled up, that they may be the sooner perused."

"It is ordered by this court, &c. that all farms which are within the bounds of any town, shall henceforth be of the *same town where they lye*, except Medford." (1641.)

This appears at first very ludicrous ; yet is easily explained, by considering that lands, in the infant state of the colony, were assessed, &c. in the towns where the owners resided. In the word-

ing, the law resembles an old act of Pennsylvania, which ordered, "that a certain square should be appropriated for the publick walks, enclosed within a high brick wall, and *lie open forever.*"

Laws of Maryland—"Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons, killing any such *unmarked* swine in the woods or elsewhere, and shall wilfully disfigure the mark, or cut off the ears of such swine, so as to conceal the *true and real mark*, or whether it were *marked or not*, shall be deemed and judged a hog-stealer within the purview of this act, and suffer accordingly." (1665.)

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

AMONG the many singular occurrences in the ancient Indian wars in this country, the strange fortune of SILAS and TIMOTHY RICE is not unworthy of particular notice. They were the sons of Mr. EDMOND RICE, one of the first settlers of the (now) town of *Westborough*, in Worcester County, Mass. and carried off by the Indians, on the 8th Aug. 1704, the one 9, and the other 7 years of age. They soon lost their mother tongue, had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at Cagnawaga. SILAS was named *Tookanowras*, and TIMOTHY *Oughtsorongoughton*.—The latter recommended himself so much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, strength and warlike spirit, that he arrived to be the third of the six chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740, he came down to see his friends, and viewed the house where his father dwelt, and the place whence he, with the other children, were captivated, of both which he entertained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise of several elderly persons who were then living, though he had forgot the English language. He afterwards returned to Canada, and, it is said, was the Chief who made the speech, to General GAGE, in behalf of the Cagnawagas, after the reduction of Montreal.

Grand Chance for Speculation !—or, another New Bank ! !

IT has been the opinion of many, that establishing a bank, on the following plan, would tend much to the advantage of the poor, as it would be the only one in the world established with a similar capital.

My plan is, that a subscription be opened in every county in the state, for erecting a Bank under the name and title of *The Potatoe Bank*—to consist of 15,000 shares, each share to be 100 bushels of good merchantable potatoes, of the red kind, (as they are found to keep best.) No check to be drawn on said bank for less than five bushels, nor more than five hundred. The notes of the poor and needy, who can procure endorsers to that effect, to be discounted at sixty days, for any amount under ten bushels, at the interest of six pecks per ann.

As soon as ten thousand shares are subscribed for, the stockholders to have a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature to incorporate the company, in which case, should they comply, the state may be allowed to subscribe for the remaining five thousand shares.

As the buildings necessary for the deposits, together with the salaries of officers, clerks, &c. will be attended with considerable expense, I think it would be adviseable to petition for a lottery, for promoting my plan, as it will have a vast tendency to encourage the landed interest of the state, and create an emulation to establish almost the only article of produce that has escaped the notice of the monopolist and speculator.

CALEB QUOTEM.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

OCT. 4, 1809—Yesterday —— Tompkins was tried for robbing a woman of a quantity of wearing apparel. The girl stated, that the prisoner went home with her, on Monday evening, to her lodgings, where she slept; on waking, however, about four o'clock in the morning, she discovered that he had left her, and, looking round the room, missed the clothes which she had pulled off the night before, together with her pocket, containing three shillings in silver.

A watchman stated, that as he was going his rounds, about 3 o'clock, he saw the prisoner drop from the window of the house in which the witness lodged, into the street; he took him into custody, and conveyed him to the watch-house; on searching him, a gown, petticoat, and shawl were found upon him, which the first witness claimed as her property.

The prisoner, in his defence, acknowleged he had taken the things, but said there were only two shillings in the pocket, which he had given her the night before, in consideration of her secreting him in her master's house, getting the keys, &c. which she afterwards refused; and which had such an effect on him, that, as soon as she was asleep, he found his way into another room, where, finding a window open, he resolved to jump out, and, rather *mal-apropos*, in flying from the arms of the *fair*, he fell into those of the *watchman*. He stands committed for trial.

One of the most daring burglaries that has been recorded in the annals of Newgate for some years, was on Monday night committed at the house of Mr. Thomas Biggs, tallow-chandler at Acton, by a young woman of decent appearance, named Mary Harris, who had formerly lived in his house as servant.

It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner had broken several panes of glass in one of the windows at the back of the house, and by that means removed the fastenings of the shutters, and obtained admittance. She then proceeded to break open two cupboards, and took out six tea and two silver table spoons, a pepper castor, and a two pound note. Having ransacked the house of every valuable article that she could hide about her person, she deliberately kindled a fire in the kitchen, and made herself a cup of tea. By this time the watchman, who was going his rounds, discovered the demolition of the back window, and gave the alarm. Mr. Biggs immediately began to search the house for the concealed thieves. His attention was soon drawn to a light in the kitchen, which he instantly entered, and to his surprise found his *ci-devant* housemaid enjoying a cup of his best *bohea*. Finding herself detected, and without the means of escape, she confessed the robbery, and produced the property. She was then taken into custody, and brought to London.

A lady of the first fashion, in Soho-square, has charged John Thompson, a carpenter, with being concealed in her house. She stated, that she had been in the country some weeks, and had left a female servant in the care of her house; that she returned last evening, and, on examining her house, she found one of the bedchambers locked, and after some difficulty she obtained the key of the room from her servant; on opening the door, she was surprised and shocked to see a naked man lying on the bed; she ran down stairs affrighted, sent for a watchman, and ordered him to take the

man into custody.—The prisoner, in his defence, said that the servant left in care of the house was his wife, and the family being out of town, he did not conceive it would be thought a harm to sleep with his wife.—The lady declared, that although Anne Jones had lived with her two years, she never understood she was married.—Mrs. Jones then came forward, and produced the certificate of her marriage with the prisoner.—The magistrate accordingly desired the prisoner to be discharged. The lady walked out of the office, apparently much chagrined, and continued expressing her disapprobation, until she got into her chariot.

Croydon Fair.—At an early hour yesterday many tax carts and other vehicles for driving, were put in requisition for a trip to Croydon Fair, which commenced with all its attractions. The wandering army of show-men pitched their camps as usual; and notwithstanding the day was unpleasant, the fair was attended by a number of visitants. The display of walnuts, for which this fair is famous, was not so abundant as usual. The E. O. tables men, and the knights of the garter, were thrown into great confusion by a report that a strong party of police officers had arrived to disturb their studies. The scene exhibited on the occasion was not unlike a camp surprised. Tables, dice, *tetotums*, and all the materials for plundering the unwary, were quickly precipitated into bags and corners, where they lay concealed from the prying eye of curiosity. Unfortunately for many soft-headed rusticks, who afterwards lost their money, this proved a false alarm; and when the panick had subsided, depredations were again practised. The road to town in the evening became the scene of several well-fought battles.

The Green Man at Brighton.—Among the visitors this season is an original, or *would-be* original, generally known by the appellation of "The Green Man." He is dressed in green pantaloons, green waistcoat, green frock, green cravat, and though his ears, whiskers, eye-brows, and chin, are better powdered than his head, which is, however, covered with flour, his countenance, no doubt, from the reflection of his clothes, is also green. He eats nothing but greens, fruits, and vegetables; has his apartments painted green, and furnished with green sofa, green chairs, green tables, green bed, and green curtains. His gig, his livery, his portmanteau, his gloves, and his whip, are all green. With a green silk handkerchief in

his hand, and a large watch chain with green seals, fastened to the green buttons of his green waistcoat, he parades every day on the Steyne.—These singularities have produced the following verses :

A spruce little man, in a doublet of *green*,
Perambulates daily the streets and the Steyne ;
Green stripe is his waistcoat, his small-clothes are *green*,
And oft round his neck a *green* 'kerchief is seen ;
Green watch-strings, *green* seals, and for certain I've heard,
(Tho' they're powder'd) *green* whiskers, and eke a *green* beard !
Green garters, *green* hose, and, deny it who can,
The *brains* too are *green*, of the little *Green Man !*

Roguery !—A few days ago a man was summoned to appear before a magistrate, charged with a species of fraud hitherto unknown among us, to wit, selling *his wife* for ten guineas, and then passing *another man's wife* on the purchaser instead of his own !

At a publick dinner, a few days ago, at Plymouth, the Mayor gave the following toast : "May the hides of Buenos Ayres be speedily tanned in England." The company being numerous, before it reached the bottom of the table, the words degenerated into "May the *hide* of *Bonaparte* be speedily tanned in England."

A few days ago, a coach came in contact with the wheels of a cart loaded with brooms. The collision took place at Charing Cross, and the carter making no effort to extricate his cart from the wheels of the hackneyman, the coachman became enraged, and swore he would draw the cart to the Parliament-house. "Do," says the carter, "the *brooms* will be of some use there, for it is a d—d dirty place."

Odd Marriage.—At Stroud, Mr. Samuel Holder, aged 70, and who has lost both his legs many years, to the widow of Isaac Wildly, who was lately drowned in the Stroud canal. The novelty of the match brought together a large concourse of spectators, at the head of whom was one of the old veteran's daughters, who expressed her disapprobation of the alliance, by ringing a sheep-bell, beating a canister, and other noisy implements, which were fastened to different parts of her body. The old gentleman was conveyed to and from church on the shoulders of a friend, who was occasionally relieved in this arduous task, by the willing efforts of the bride herself !

Genuine Bull!—A gentleman in Cork, of considerable taste, fitted up a house in a style of great elegance. On shewing it to a friend, the latter objected to the thinness of the partitions which divided the rooms from each other, observing, that all that was said in one room might be overheard in the next. To this the owner replied, that he would immediately try the validity of the objection, by an experiment which could not fail. He accordingly called his servant Patrick, and directed him to go into the next room, carefully to shut the doors, and then listen in order to ascertain if he could distinguish any words spoken in the room where his master remained. When the master thought that Pat was properly stationed, he called out to him loudly, "Do you hear me?" Pat immediately answered as loudly, "No, Sir."

POETRY.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A CHOWDER.

From a Boston paper of 1751.

A number of gentlemen were out on a water party a few days since, when they found the following lines in the bottom of the basket containing their stores:

FIRST lay some onions, to keep the pork from burning,
Because in Chowder there is no turning;
Then lay some pork in slices very thin,
Thus you in Chowder may begin.
Next lay some fish, cut cross-ways very nice,
Then season well with pepper, salt, and spice;
Parsley, sweet marjoram, savory, and thyme,
Then biscuit next, which must be smoak'd some time.
Thus your foundation laid, you will be able
To raise a Chowder high as tow'r of Babel;
For by repeating o'er the same again,
You may make Chowder for a thousand men.
Last, bottle of claret, water enough to smother 'em,
You'll have a mess which is call'd OMNIUM GATHER 'EM.

A SPINSTER'S ORIGIN.

TO spin with art, in ancient times has been
Thought not beneath the noblest dame, or queen.
From that employ, then, maidens had the name
Of *spinsters*, which the moderns seldom claim.

But since to cards each damsel turns her mind,
And to that dear delight is more inclin'd,
Change the fair name of spinster to a harder,
And let each maiden now be call'd—a *Carder!*

PLAY UPON WORDS.

OLD Musty had married a modish young flirt,
Who calling one holiday morn for her *shirt*,
"Why, how now," quoth Musty, "what say you," quoth he,
"What, do you wear a shirt, Moll?" "Be sure, sir," quoth she,
"All women wear shirts." "Nay," quoth he, "then, I trow,
What has long been a riddle is plain enough, now;
For, when *women* wear *shirts*, it can lack no great gifts,
To discern why their *husbands* are put to their *shifts*."

EQUIVOQUE.

LONG have I lov'd, and love must long,
For longing is along with love!
And since so long I have been wrong,
Long will it be, unless with thee,
Ere I shall wiser prove!
Then come and see, along with me,
A long, long day of harmony.

Long-Lane. LONG-SHANKS.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE OF NAMES, actually residents in the town of Boston :

Blackman &	Whiteman	Bowman &	Archer
Black	White	Learned	Wise
Butts	Bounds	Merry	Gay
Butcher	Killam	Church	Chapel
Green	Brown	Potts	Kettell
White	Grey	Bishop	Dean
Cobb	Webb	Lane	Alley
Duck	Drake	Lion	Lamb
Groves	Parks	Rich	Poor
Fish	Fowle	Robb	Steele
Major	Miner	King	Priest
Bond	Freeman	Flagg	Banner
Boot	Spurr	Georgius	Rex
Mann	Child	Brewer	Baker
Bridge	Tolman	House	Barnes
Twist	Turner	Salmon	Bass
Peas	Bean	Ring	Bell
Hurley	Burley	Gore	Blood
Brooks	Rivers	Fyres	Waters
Gallop	Trott	Wood	Cutter
French	English	Grace	Mercy
Dutch	Holland	Breed	Barren
Paine	Bliss	Head	Hyde
Foote	Inches	Long	Short
Spear	Pierce	Partridge	Parrot
Herring	Pike	Potter	Clay
Wade	Ford	North	South
Redding	Whiting	Easte	West.

London Newspapers.—There are, at a medium, published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers ; and every evening about 14,000. Of those published every day, there are about 15,000. The Sunday's newspapers amount to about 25,0000 ; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers ; making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 per week.

AGRICULTURAL.

AS agriculture is the moſt uſeful occupation, in which mankind can be engaged, ſo the raiſing of ſheep is the moſt profitable and important object of attention to the huſbandman; for from them he derives both food and raiment, which are two primary objects of ſociety. The introductiou of the Merino Species of this animal into this country is a ſolid foundation for the moſt ſtupendous fabrick of wealth and improvement, which appears in the viſta of our national proſpects. For the information of the farmer, we have compiled the following *Facts*, from writers of indiſputable credibility. If any one wiſhes for more ſatisfactory evidence, than the aſſertion of the author, he will be happy to have an opportunity of perſonally proving to them the authenticity of his teſtaments, by the original documents.

Fact 1ſt---The ſilky fineneſs of the wool of the Merinos renders it an unrivalled material for the woollen manufactory, and a valuable, cheap, and adequate ſubſtitute for many ſpecies of furs.

Fact 2d---From experiments, made on the national farm at Rambouillet in France, and deſcribed by Lord Somerville, it appeared that Merino Sheep do not caſt their fleeces; on the contrary, that their wool, if not ſheared, doubles its growth the ſecond year, ſtill retaining all its fine qualities. His Lordſhip having carefully examined the ſamples, alſo gives his own teſtimony to the truth of the fact.

Fact 3d---It is ſtated by Mr. Livingſton, whoſe practical and acquired information are highly diſtinguiſhed, "that there are few manufactures to which cotton is applied, which would not be more highly eſtimated, if fabricated of Merino wool."

Fact 4th---Their wool appears, by the account of one writer, to be double that of common Sheep, in proportion to the carcaſs, and by another, without regard to that relation, to be one third more; from which, it reſults, that they are ſomewhat leſs in ſize.

Fact 5th---Their loſs of fleece in waſhing is only one ninth; while that of common ſheep is one fifth.

Fact 6th---The current price of the wool of the full bloods is two dollars per pound, and proportionably for that of the lower grades. From their deſtruction in Spain, from the intrinſic value of the wool, and from its great demand, almoſt throughout the

world, it may be inferred, that this price will not, for many years diminiſh, if it ever does. The conſumption alſo will undoubtedly be greater in proportion to the increaſe of the ſtock.

Fact 7th---The clear profit upon 201 Merinos, of *different grades*, owned by Mr. Livingſton, after deducting *one dollar* and *fifty cents* per head for keeping, amounted to *ſeven hundred and ſixty ſeven dollars*, in one year.

Fact th---They are ſaid, as appears by ſeveral certificates, to have improved in America, and have been found, upon experiment, not to have degenerated in any climate of Europe.

Fact 9th---Col. Humphreys, the celebrated original importer of theſe Sheep, in his letter to the Boſton Agricultural Society, mentions it as a well atteſted truth, that their fleſh is not leſs ſucculent and well flavoured than the beſt Engliſh or American mutton. This circumſtance has been corroborated by the concurrent opinion of another eminent writer, but is underſtood to be denied by ſome.

Fact 10th---The ſame gentleman, upon the credit of calculations made by well informed breeders of Sheep, communicates their relief, that 200 of them may be kept in good condition, where 20 of of the larger kind would ſuffer from want.

Fact 11th---Any degree of mixture with this breed improves the common Sheep.

Fact 12---*Millions* more of them, than are now exiſting in the United States might be raiſed without any ſenſible additional expenſe.

The above facts are either the reſults of, or the deductions from actual experiments. They muſt have more effect upon the mind, than the moſt ingenious and eloquent ſpeculations. On this queſtion we ſhould be happy to ſee all parties yielding to a ſenſe of duty and uniting in their exertions for the *common good*. Farmers, do not neglect the calls of patriotiſm and intereſt, to weigh well this *all important* object of attention! *Worcester paper.*

Vermont Copperas.---A copperas factory has been lately eſtabliſhed at Strafford, Ver. the proprietors of which ſtate, that they have manufactured copperas, of a quality ſuperiour to any ever imported, and is afforded at a cheaper rate.

CALEB QUOT'EM ECLIPSED.

There is a resident in a sea-port in South Wales, who "deserves well of his country," inasmuch as he actually performs the various duties of the following *thirteen* offices, with great regularity, and to the satisfaction of all who have occasion to transact business with him. *Imprimis*, he is clerk to the collector of customs; ditto of the excise; ditto to the magistrates of the district. In addition to these, he is parish clerk for the English service; ditto for the Welsh service. He is likewise clerk to the coach office; ditto for the packets. He also keeps a lodging-house, is a notary publick, an auctioneer, collector of the king's taxes, ditto of the parochial taxes, and sexton! !—Caleb was only *quot'em*—this multifarious being is *factotum*. [*Sporting Mag.*

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

THE sagacity of a dog was, perhaps, never more conspicuous than in the following instance:—Lieut. James, of the Norfolk fensibles, was quartered at Musselburgh. Dining out one day at Edinburgh, and coming home late in the evening, he rested himself on a large stone on the sands, where he very shortly fell asleep. Fortunately for Lieut. S. he had with him a little cur, between a spaniel and a terrier. The tide was coming in very fast—the little creature saw his master's danger, and set off to the mess room of the regiment, about a mile distant. On his arrival, he shewed signs of distress and eagerness, and caught several of the officers by their dress. The singularity of the scene induced two or three of them to get up, upon which the little fellow appeared quite delighted, and kept running before them, and every now and then turning to see if they followed. The officers' curiosity being raised to the highest pitch, followed little Moggy (that being the creature's name) to the very spot where Lt. James was asleep; the tide was just come up to his feet, and as in the course of a few minutes it would have been several feet high, he must have been inevitably drowned. Upon being awoke, and told how he was preserved, his sensations are easier to be conceived than described. *ib.*

Useful Discovery.—A valuable bed of paint has lately been discovered by Mr. William Woodworth, in Tolland, Ver. From a trial of it by many eminent painters, it appears that it excels any thing of the kind, ever before discovered in this country. It has a striking resemblance to the imported Terra de Sienna. Specimens have been exhibited, which do not suffer by any comparison.

Remarkable Instances of Longevity in the United States.

Died—At Calhantown, N. Y. in 1806, Philip Stuart, aged 118; at Shapleigh, Me. Mr. John Ham, aged 101; at Philadelphia, Edward Drinker, aged 102; at New-York, in 1794, Mr. Hutton, aged 108; at Portsmouth, in 1775, Mrs. Lear, aged 103, and Mrs. Mayo, aged 106; at Fairfield, Conn. Mr. William Ward, aged 105; at Windham, Conn. Dr. Robbins, aged 110; in Massachusetts, in 1790, Mrs. Newton, aged 106, her brother died at 113, and her sister at 102; at Albany, Abraham Vanverts, aged 124; in Berwick, Mr. John Sullivan, aged 105; in Virginia, in 1773, Elenora Spicer, aged 121; at West-Cambridge, the present year, Mr. Thomas Williams, aged 101; at Dedham, 11th inst. Mrs. Rachel Draper, aged 100 years.

CASUALTIES.

In the plantation of Jackſon, (Maine) Sept. 23, Amos Chandler, aged 27, was killed by the falling of a tree while in the woods chopping.

At New-Haven, Oct. 10, the wheel of a loaded waggon paſſed over the back of the neck of a child of Mr. Thomas Douglas, without doing it any material injury, and the wheel of a loaded cart paſſed over the leg of a child of Mr. Joſeph Nichols without breaking it.

At New-York, Oct. 21, a man named Thomas Fradgly was found with his throat cut from ear to ear.—James Walſh an Iriſhman, was killed by falling from a window—And Albert Plauten, a mulatto of Long-Iſland, was killed by falling from the yard arm of one of the United States tenders.—The air furnace and foundery of Meſſrs. M'Queen & Sturdivant was nearly conſumed by fire.

At Ellſworth (Me.) an infant ſon of Mr. John Moore was burnt to death in the cradle, which was left near the fire.

At Reading (Penn.) June 10, Miſs Suſanna Cox was executed for the murder of her infant child. She was attended by more than 20,000 ſpectators, ſome of whom had come the diſtance of 70 miles.

At Catharine Town, (N. Y.) Mr. Z. Coe was killed by a friend with whom he was hunting in the woods. His companion ſhot at him inſtead of a deer which he had ſtarted.

At Weymouth Mr. Alkney Binney, aged 60, was run over by a horſe and chaiſe, and killed.

At the launch of the ſhip Francis in Philadelphia, a boy was entangled in the ropes, dragged 20 yards in the water, and nearly drowned; but two humane gentlemen ſwam from different points of the ſhore, and ſaved him when at the laſt extremity.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, Henry Jarvis, an American ſeaman, was killed by Capt. Thomas Wendall of the American ſchooner Glee.

At Wheeling, Sept. 30, as two men were running their horſes for a pint of whiſkey, one of them was thrown and killed.

At Stratford (Con.) Miſs Sally Peck aged 17, having, while in the meeting houſe, been informed of the death of her brother Mr. Joſiah Peck, jun. aged 23, in the iſland of St. Kitts, ſhe dropped down dead on her way to the houſe of her father Mr. Joſiah Peck.

At Milton (Canada) Oct. 21, a griſt mill, ſaw mill, fulling mill, and carding machine, on the river La Moil, were deſtroyed by fire. The damage is eſtimated at 25,000 dollars.

At New-York, James Hinkley fell from the yard arm of the Richmond and was killed.—Job Smith a man of color fell from a carriage and was killed.

At Briſtol, Oct. 23, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſiah Peck with the furniture, ſhop, ſtock, tools, &c. to the amount of near 4000 dollars was conſumed by fire.

Hartford county (Penn.) on the night of the 23d ult. the houſe of Mr. John Ely was robbed of about 15 dollars by four negroes; who broke Mr. Ely's arm, and left him for dead. They beat Mrs. Ely, her ſon and a poor ſailor who lodged in the houſe in a ſhocking manner. Happily the villains are all apprehended.